November 20. 1746. NUMB. 936.

The Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

following being a more particular Account of the Behaviour of the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, than that before published, 'tis presumed it will not be disagreeable to our Readers.

By Authority of the SHERIFFS.

Account of the Behaviour of *William*, late Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and *Arthur*, late Lord *Balmerino*, from the Time of their being delivered into the Custody of the Sheriffs of *London*, to the Time of their Execution; with every remarkable Incident that happened during that Time, and particularly the Conference between those two Lords, as taken down by the Gentleman then present.

To the PUBLICK.

AS I officiated for one of the Under-sheriffs the Day of the Execution of the Lords *Kilmarnock* and *Balmerino*, I had an Opportunity of minuting down every thing that passed worthy of Observation, upon that melancholy Occasion.——This I did at that Time for my own Curiosity only, and the following is a faithful Relation as taken from those Minutes; and which, at the Importunity of many Gentlemen, I have consented to the Publication of, in order to silence the many erroneous Accounts that have been publish'd, and to take off several cruel Aspersions that have been thrown out, touching the Behaviour of those unhappy Lords.——I have made little or no Observations in the Narration, muchless shall I do it here; being satisfied that those whom the one will not, the other cannot convince.

Aldermanbury, Aug. 22. 1746. *T. FORD.*

Monday, August 18. 1746.

THE Sheriffs of London and Middlesex having received the usual Writs for the Execution of the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino this Day, between the Hours of Nine and One; they, accompanied with the two Under-sheriffs, and attended by the other proper Officers, at Ten o'Clock went in Procession to the outward Gate of the Tower, and having there received of the Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower the Bodies of those Lords; they then proceeded with them on Foot to the late Transport-Office near the Scaffold, Mr. Foster and the Rev. Mr. Hume accompanying my Lord Kilmarnock, and the Chaplain of the Tower, and another Minister, accompanying my Lord Balmerino; where, upon their Arrival, the two Lords were conducted into separate Apartments, and their Friends admitted to see them.

My Lord Kilmarnock spent his Retirement here in a Manner suitable to his unhappy Circumstances, Mr. Foster frequently comforting his Lordship with seasonable Exhortations: His Lordship seemed truly sensible of his Guilt, shewed the utmost Signs of a sincere Repentance, and all that were present admired the Composure of his Lordship's Mind. His Lordship in particular recommended it to the Sheriffs Observance, "That he declared himself a Protestant, and fully satisfied with the Legality of his Majesty King George's Title to the Throne of these Realms, that he himself was educated in these Principles, and had constantly adhered to them till after the breaking out of the Rebellion, which he heartily repented he ever engaged in, and that he prayed for the Good of his Country, and for the Continuance of the Crown in his Majesty and his Descendants till the latest Posterity."

His Lordship then spent a few Moments in conversing with his Friends, and having refreshed himself with a Dish of Bread and Wine, he declared to the Sheriffs, That he had within this Week taken the Sacrament in Evidence of the Truth of his Repentance."

His Lordship moreover recommended it to the Sheriffs Notice, "That what Papers he intended should be communicated to the Publick, he had left in the Hands of Mr. Foster only."

About 11 o' Clock my Lord received a Message from my Lord Balmerino, desiring an Interview with his Lordship, which being consented to, my Lord Balmerino was introduced into my Lord Kilmarnock's Apartments; where my Lord Balmerino, after addressing himself to his Lordship, and thanking him for the Favour of his Conference, asked his Lordship, "If he knew of any Order being made before the Battle of Culloden, for giving no Quarter to the Duke's Army, at the same time declaring, "That he himself knew nothing of any such Order." To which my Lord Kilmarnock replied, "That he knew nothing of any such Order, but that since the Battle of Culloden he had been informed that there was some Order to that Effect, signed George Murray, and that it fell into the Hands of the Duke immediately after the Battle." My Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino having then saluted each other, my Lord Balmerino bid my Lord Kilmarnock an eternal happy Adieu, and with a chearful Countenance added, "My dear Lord, I wish I could alone pay the Reckoning, and suffer for us both;" to which my Lord Kilmarnock replied, itwas exceedingly kind and generous in his Lordship.

About half an Hour after Eleven, my Lord Kilmarnock, with the whole Company, knelt down to Prayers, Mr. Foster performing the Office; after which my Lord having again sat down a few Moments to refresh himself with a Bit of Bread and a Glass of Wine, he, about 12 o' Clock, rose, saluted his Friends, and proceeded to the Scaffold, his Friends still accompanying him there.

As soon as his Lordship ascended the Scaffold, 'twas easily to be observed what Impression his graceful Deportment made upon the Minds of the Spectators, to whom his Lordship made no Speech, but much better employed his Time with Mr. Foster in his Devotions; upon the conclusion of which, Mr. Foster told his Lordship, 'He wished he had a Voice loud enough to inform this large Assembly with what Sentiments his Lordship left the World.'

My Lord then, with a Countenance perfectly serene and composed, embraced his Friends, and took his final Leave of them.

After that the Executioner was introduced to his Lordship for his Forgiveness for the painful Office allotted to him; which his Lordship readily granted and gave him a Purse of Gold, desired him to have Courage, and acquainted him that 'The Signal for the Stroke should be the dropping of a Handkerchief.'

His Lordship then prepared himself for the Block, and having with the Assistance of his Servant taken off his Coat, and the Bag from his Hair, his Lordship then put his Cap on, and under it tucked up his Hair; but his Lordship afterwards perceived the Cap was too large to bind up his Hair, and fearing least by that Means the Blow might be intercepted, he requested a Gentleman, who was near him, to pin it closer, during which, that Gentleman having wished his Lordship the Continuance of his Resolution till he should meet with eternal Happiness, his Lordship thanked him, and with great Tranquility added, 'That he found himself perfectly easy and resigned.'

His Lordship then knelt down at the Block, and having with great Fervency prayed for about six Minutes submitted himself, and dropping the Signal the Executioner at one Blow severed his Head from his Body; the Head was received into a Piece of Scarlet Bays, and with the Body deposited in a Coffin, and delivered to his Lordship's Friends; on which Coffin was the following Inscription, 'Willielmus Dominus de Kilmarnock Decollatus 18 die Augusti, 1746. Ætatis suæ 42.'

After the Execution was over, 'twas remarked by several Persons that the Head was not held up and exposed by the Executioner, 'twas my Lord's particular Request it might not be so, and the Law does not require it.——The only Reason that can be assigned for exposing the Head (as it has been frequently, but not always the Case) is to satisfy the People that the Execution has been done, but in order to give them a greater Satisfaction, the Sheriff directed that every Body upon the Scaffold should kneel down, that they might see the Execution itself performed——a Ceremony never practised before.

During this Time the Scaffold was put in Order for the Execution of the Lord Balmerino. The under Sheriff that attended during the first Execution went to my Lord Balmerino's Appartments, as Notice to his Lordship that his Time was come; upon whose Entrance his Lordship said, 'I suppose my Lord Kilmarnock is no more;' and having asked how the Executioner performed his Duty, his Lordship upon receiving the Account said, 'Then it was well done; and now Gentlemen (said his Lordship) I will detain you no longer, for I desire not to protract my life;' His Lordship then saluted the Company in a Manner so chearful as drew Tears from every Eye but his own, and hastened to the Scaffold.

But before we view his Lordship upon the Scaffold, 'tis but just to the Memory of that great, but unhappy Man, to acquaint the Publick what was his deportment in his retirement here: 'Twas graceful without affectation, chearful, but not presumptuous; he conversed freely with his Friends, twice refreshed himself with a Bit of Bread and a Glass of Wine, and desired the Company to drink to him *ain degrae ta haiven*; but, above all, he called frequently upon God, and seemed both willing and prepared to die.

When his Lordship mounted the Scaffold, he did it with so undaunted a step as surprized every Spectator that was unacquainted with the Greatness of his Soul: His Lordship appeared there in the very same Regimentals he wore at the Battle of Culloden, and so far was he from having the least Concern himself at the Fear of Death, that he frequently reproved his Friends that were about him for shewing any: His Lordship walked round the Scaffold, bowed to the People, read the following Inscription upon his Coffin, 'Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino decollatus 18 die Augusti 1746, Ætatis suæ 58,' said it was right, and with a seeming Pleasure looked at the Block, which he called his Pillow of Rest.

His Lordship then took a Paper out of his Pocket, which he read to a few about him, and delivered to the Sheriff to do with it as he should think proper.

Whatever may be offered in Excuse for his Lordship's making that Speech in his last Moments, nothing but the Highest Authority can justify the Publishing it.

His Lordship to the last professed his intire Ignorance as to the Order for giving no Quarter to the Duke's Army; and added, 'That he would not (knowingly) have acted under such Order, because he looked upon it as unmilitary, and beneath the Character of a Soldier.'

Nor is it to be here omitted, that tho' his Lordship from his unhappy political Principles disowned any Allegiance to his Majesty, yet he from his moral ones acknowledged Him to be a Prince of the greatest Magnanimity and Mercy.

His Lordship then called for the Executioner, who being introduced to him, was about to ask his Lordship's forgiveness; but my Lord stopt him, and said, 'Friend, 'You need not ask me Forgiveness, the Execution of your 'Duty is commendable;' his Lordship then presenting the Executioner with three Guineas, said, 'Friend, 'I never had much Money, this is all I have, I wish it 'was more for your sake, and am sorry I can add no-'thing else to it, but my Coat and Waistcoat;' which his Lordship instantly took off, and placed on his Coffin for the Executioner.

His Lordship then prepared for the Block, by putting on a Flannel Waistcoat that had been made for the Occasion, and a Plaid Cap upon his Head; after which his Lordship went to the Block, in order to shew the Executioner the Signal for the Blow, which was the dropping down of his Arms.

His Lordship then returned to his Friends, took his lasting farewel of them; and having once more taken a View of the great Number of Spectators, his Lordship said, 'I am afraid there are some who may think my 'Behaviour bold,' and speaking to a Gentleman near him, added, 'Remember, Sir, what I tell you, it arises 'from a Confidence in God, and a clear Conscience.'

His Lordship then observing the Executioner with the Ax in his Hand, took it from him, and having felt the Edge, returned it him again, at the same Time shewing him where to strike the Blow, and animating him to do it with Resolution, 'For in that, Friend (said his Lordship) will consist your Mercy.'

His Lordship then with the same surprizing Countenance, kneel'd down at the Block, and having with his Arms extended said this short prayer, 'O Lord, Reward my Friends, forgive my Enemies,****** and receive my Soul,' submitted, and gave the signal to the Executioner; and I wish I could conclude, that his Head had been taken off at one Blow; but the Executioner was so terrified at his Lordship's intrepidity, and the Suddenness of the Signal, that notwithstanding he struck his Lordship in the Part directed, yet the Force of the Blow was not sufficient to

Best possible image.

to ſever the Head from the Body, tho' ſufficient to deprive him of all Senſation.------After the firſt Blow, his Lordſhip's Head fell back upon his Shoulders, but being afterwards ſevered at two more gentle Blows, was then received into a Piece of red Bayes, and with his Body depoſited in his Coffin, and delivered to his Friends.

Of the preſent WAR with FRANCE.

I Know not of any Thing which has happened in my Memory, ſo much exclaimed againſt as the preſent War with France; but with what Reaſon, ſhall be the Subject of this Enquiry; which, I hope, the prejudiced will read coolly, and the unprejudiced conſider impartially, ſince I mean not to deceive, but reaſon.

The great Arguments againſt it are, that it is carried on for the Support or Enlargement of his Majeſty's hereditary Dominions, and that the Expence muſt ruin the Nation.

If the Queſtion was, whether War or Peace, in the Nature and Reaſon of things were beſt? it would Anſwer itſelf: So it would if it was aſked, whether Britain ſhould be ruined to Support Hanover? Or whether we ſhould run in Debt, Right or Wrong? But whether, in the Nature and Neceſſity of Things, we are not abſolutely obliged to purſue this War to a Criſis, is now the Queſtion before me?

By the Conſtitution of the Empire, none of its Members or Dependencies, Electorates, Principalities, or Fiefs, are to be diſmembered, ſeparated, or leſſened, but by an imperial Decree, made with aſſent of the States, &c. The having this Conſtitution in View, was the true Reaſon why the King of Pruſſia, when lately in Poſſeſſion of Saxony, relinquiſhed it on ſuch eaſy Terms. If an Enemy comes into Germany, the Body of the Empire is obliged to give Aid where it is neceſſary. If any of the ſovereign Princes Act otherwiſe, it is in fact, Rebellion; and if the Conſtitution are able, will puniſh it accordingly. It will follow, that the Aid of the Conſtitution is the true and natural Support of each diſtinct Sovereignty; and to bring in foreign Aſſiſtance, contrary to the Conſtitution.

From theſe Reflections, we can't gather any Reaſons for Great Britain's being engaged in a War to Support Hanover, nor, conſequently, that Great Britain's Engagements have any retroſpect that Way. But when we go farther, and readily conceive, that the Support and Preſervation of Hanover, is more particularly the Object of the King of Pruſſia's Regard, we ſhall, with the leaſt Reflection on the Conduct of that Prince, learn, that he would never ſuffer France to have any Footing there, nor indeed any other Part of the Empire, much leſs on his own Borders. Common Senſe would dictate this to any Prince, with ſufficient Power to prevent it, which no Body will diſpute to be the Caſe of the King of Pruſſia. And thus guarded by the Empire in general, Hanover can in no ſenſe want the Aid of Great Britain; nor, conſequently, has the ſupport thereof been any Reaſon for engaging us in this War. Nor by a Parity of Reaſoning can it be pretended, that it was to give any Acquiſition to Hanover, there being none, as I know of, to be had, either in or out of the Empire, ſuppoſing the Arms of the Allies had proved never ſo ſucceſsful. It ſeems to me evidently to follow, that the Motives of this War have had a very different Retroſpect, without any more Relation to Hanover, than to any other of our Allies. What relates to the Troops being taken into our Pay, will appear preſently in the proper Place.

The Power of France had its Commencement from the Decline of the Houſe of Auſtria, and the Eſtabliſhing of itſelf into an abſolute Monarchy the Beginning of the XVIIth Century, by the Conduct of Cardinal Richlieu. The ſeven Provinces, becoming free, and our James I. a weak Prince, both eſſentially contributed to turn the Scale in Favour of the Houſe of Bourbon. In the Year 1630, the Proteſtant Intereſt engaging Germany in a War, and Guſtavus Adolphus, on their Behalf, entering the Empire, and the German and Spaniſh Intereſts ſeparated, laid together the Foundation whereon was conſtructed the riſing Glory of that Houſe. This was followed by the Revolt of Portugal, and by the French over-running the greateſt Part of Flanders and Hainault, confirmed to them by the Treaty of the Pirenees, 1659. From this Time it become more particularly the Conſideration of Great Britain, how to ſupport the Houſe of Auſtria, ſo as to render it a Ballance to that of Bourbon, on the Continent? and how more ſpecially to guard againſt its acquiring too much Sea-Coaſt, or too much Power on the Ocean. The laſt of theſe Cromwell took Care of during his Uſurpation, and ſecured the important Port of Dunkirk; but from the Reſtoration of Charles II. to the Abdication of James II. either of theſe Points were ſo far from being regarded, that Dunkirk was ſold, and the French ſuffered to purſue their Conqueſts, againſt the expreſs ſenſe of the Nation, as appears by the Parliamentary Addreſſes. The Neceſſity of preſerving Europe in general, and Britain in particular, founded thoſe Engagements that were the Cauſe of the Revolution. This put the Power of France to a ſtand; and the Succeſſes of the Duke of Marlborough in the next Reign had effectually preſerved us from any future Attempts of the Houſe of Bourbon, and conſequently, of any Neceſſity of being now at War, if ſuch a Peace had been made as we might have commanded.

The making the Peace of Utrecht, a long continuance of Tranquility, whereby France got Breath, and acquired a flouriſhing Commerce, with the ſettling of Don Carlos in Italy, more than recovered to the Houſe of Bourbon their Weakenings and Loſſes by the late War: And our Situation, on the Entering into this, is not ſo good as to our Alliances, as at the Revolution; and much worſe, in Reſpect to our being fifty Millions in Debt. But will any Body infer from all theſe known Facts, or the badneſs of our Situation, that it was right to ſit ſtill until France had raiſed her Power from dangerous to irreſiſtible; Or can any Man of common Senſe think himſelf Right in ſo Reaſoning? Or can a Peace be now acceptable on almoſt any Terms? ſince 'tis impoſſible to have any but what muſt add to the Power of France, and, in Proportion, leſſen our own, evidently Preparative to a Train of fatal Conſequences. In the Article of Loſs and Gain, the Ballance is on our Side in Captures at leaſt five Millions, beſides Cape-Breton, at leaſt worth twelve more, which I hope over-runs our Expences, great and extraordinary as they are: And there is another Acquiſition in view, I fancy a pretty eaſy one too, which may, without ſtretching the Value, be worth as much more; all, when acquired, capable of being eaſily preſerved. But this is not the Caſe with the French in Flanders, who are on the Point of walking back, without any Acquiſitions to ſolace themſelves with, for all their Loſſes by Sea, and Expences by Land.

This ſeems to me a Light, wherein no Body that chuſes to reflect a Moment, can help ſeeing it to be the evident State of Things. If it be aſked, How are we to find Money? I could ſafely ſay, it is not difficult in a Miniſtry, with any kind of Skill, the plain State of the Caſe being this: The Nation, by carrying on this War, is purchaſing a ſure Eſtate in North-America, which will not only ſecure our previous Acquiſitions, but moſt probably pay an Intereſt of Ten per Cent. for what we only pay Four, with a ſurplus Capital: And can this be judged a Situation to make Peace in.

The Cavilling about what kind of Troops we ſhall hire, if it be agreed that we ſhall hire any, and that they are as good, as compleat, and at the ſame Price, I ſee not the ſenſe of; not finding it diſputed but that the Hanoverian Troops are as good, and at leaſt to be as much depended upon, as any other. We thought ſo in the late War, and I can't ſee the Reaſon, tho' I can the Aim and Prejudice, why the King's being Elector of Hanover can be any more Objection to the Entertaining of his Troops in Flanders now, than when the Family was not on the Britiſh Throne; nor have I yet ever heard or read the leaſt Appearance of Argument againſt it.

Upon the Whole, while the Neceſſity is apparent, and the Balance of Profit evidently in our Favour, I ſee no Reaſon in ſetting the Hazard of the preſent Expence againſt inevitable Deſtruction; the Meaning of the Diſburſement ſeeming to me no more, than in a private Man's advancing his ready Money to purchaſe an Eſtate at half Value.

Vienna, Sept. 3. We learn by a Courier from Conſtantinople, that the Porte has acknowledged the Emperor, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of the Count de Caſtellane; and that the Grand Vizier has been depos'd, and the Kiaja is appointed to ſucceed him.

LONDON.

Auguſt 19. Letters from Houghly in Bengal, of the 28th of February, ſay the Oſtenders (a ſort of Pyrates) had been out, and taken ſome Prizes: That the Beginning of February they quitted the Ganges, and afterwards ſold their Prizes to the Engliſh; and that they were five Ships and one Schallop ſtrong.

Auguſt 21. When the Earl of Sandwich went to pay his Duty at Leiceſter Houſe upon his going abroad, his Royal Highneſs told him, that he had a particular Friend to recommend to him in his Embaſſy. The noble Lord aſſured his R. H. of the particular Reſpect he ſhould pay to his Commands. Upon which his R. H. after having profeſſed a great Affection for his Friend, was pleaſed to make him known by the Name of CAPE-BRETON.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Captain Greenaway from Barbados, and with him came Paſſenger Captain Pitts, who informs us, that he and Captain Evans, in the Brigantines Dolphin and Unity, both of this Port, and a Bermudian Sloop, Capt. Conyers, loaded here, all bound to Barbados, were taken on the 26th of September laſt by a French Privateer, cloſe on the Iſland, and carried into Martineco: And that they made a Privateer of the Sloop, which makes the 44th from that Place.

Capt. Pitts ſays further, that the Snow Wexford, Capt. Lyon, likewiſe of this Place, was taken 25 Leagues to the Weſtward of Bermudas, by Don Pedro Arocochea, on his Paſſage home from Barbados.

We hear from Rhode Iſland, that Capt. Dennis, in the Privateer Brigt. Defiance of that Place, has had an Engagement with the famous Palanchie, of Martineco, and uſed him ſo roughly, that he was obliged to put into St. Pierres in a very ſhatter'd Condition. Capt. Dennis retook a Briſtol Ship from him, and carried her into St. Kitts, and would have taken the Privateer, had not he unluckily been wounded, which put his Men into ſome Confuſion, and gave the Frenchman an Opportunity to eſcape.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred In.

Schooner New Tryal, John Gaffney, from Boſton.
-------- Recovery, Joſeph Greenway, from Barbados.
Sloop Endeavour, John Balitho, from Virginia.
----- Salley, James Marſh, from New-York.

Outward.

Brigt. Rebecca, B. Burk, for Maryland.
----- America, Thomas Loyd, for Barbados.
----- Endeavour, Phillips Kollock, for Weſt-Indies.
Ship Friendſhip, Samuel Roſſitor, for Liſbon.
---- La Pomone, W. Grigg, for Cape-Fear.
Sloop Salley, Benjamin Bailey, for Antigua.
----- Kattey, Cornelius Bowne, for Providence.
Snow Charming Peggy, W. Hamilton, for Lieth.
Schooner New-Tryal, John Gaffney, for Boſton.
-------- Nancy, Henry Down, for Jamaica.
-------- Two-Brothers, Dennis Treffry, for Boſton.

Cleared.

Sloop Salley, B. Abbott, for Connecticut.
----- Endeavour, John Nichols, to Boſton.
----- Mary Joſeph Conyers, to N. Providence.
----- Dove, Henry Durham, to Jamaica.
Schooner Buckſkin, Joſeph Atherby, to N. Carolina.
-------- New-Tryal, John Gaffney, to Boſton.
Brigt. Greyhound, Arthur Burrows, to Barbados.
----- Anne, John Stallberry, to Barbados.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by B. FRANKLIN,

POOR RICHARD'S
ALMANACK
For the YEAR 1747.
LIKEWISE
The POCKET ALMANACK
For the YEAR 1747.

Of whom may be had, lately publiſhed,

THE VOTES of the laſt Seſſions of ASSEMBLY of the Province of *Pennſylvania*.

To which is added,

The TREATY held with the *INDIANS* at *Albany*, in *October*, 1745. *Price* 3*s*.

N. B. Thoſe who incline to take the Treaty without the Votes, may have it ſeparate.

Alſo, lately imported,

The RUDIMENTS *of* ENGLISH LEARNING,

In FOUR PARTS. Containing,

I. Words of one Syllable, rang'd twice over by two different, new and progreſſive Methods.
II. Words of two Syllables, in ſuch a plain Manner, that the Learner may divide.
III. Words of many Syllables, ſo managed, that the Maſter may direct his Scholars to uſe his own Method for dividing them.
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With Uſeful DIRECTIONS concerning the Sounds of LETTERS and ACCENTS. As alſo Claſſes of Words, orderly diſpoſed, as are Redundants, Variants, Defectives, and Diſſentients. And Reading of Sentences, in Alphabetical Order, in each of the Parts; inſtructive to Learners, and uſeful for Reference.

For the USE of SCHOOLS.

To which is prefix'd, An Introduction, addreſſed to Teachers of the Engliſh Tongue; with an Attempt to reform the Spelling of it. Price 2*s*.

Philadelphia, November 20.

WHereas Charles Pope, of Duck Hundred, Kent County, forbid, by the all perſons giving his wife Anne any credit on count; This ſerves therefore to diſannul the ſame to deſire that ſhe may be truſted, as formerly, name. *Charles*

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.

MADE his eſcape out of New goal, in the county of Bucks, the in the afternoon, between the hours of two and o'clock, John Warren, aged between 50 and and is very hard of hearing; had a blue duroy coat, flaſh ſleeves, oznabrigs trowſers and ſhirt, and pair of ſhoes on; took with him ſome cloaths to another priſoner, and had irons on when he eſcape. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that he may again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, paid by

Amos Strickland,

Philadelphia, November 20,

TO be ſold by John Hannis, plantation, at Paſſyunk, very good milch cows near calving, heifers and ſteers, and ſheep of kind, at reaſonable rates. Any perſon inclining chaſe, may be further informed at the plantation Andrew Hannis, living near the road leading ſame.

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, November 20. 1746.

ABſconded from his bail, in Bucks county, one William White, a little ſhort fellow, ſmall pock-marked, between 40 and 50 years of age, ſaid to be a tinker: He rid a likely black horſe, with a ſtar down his face, and a trimm'd mane, and ſome white feet. Whoever apprehends the ſaid White, and brings him to David Wilſon, in Southampton, Bucks county, or to Newtown goal, or the neareſt goal where he is taken up, and give ſpeedy notice thereof to the ſaid David Wilſon, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, paid by

DAVID WILSON.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1746.

WHereas timely notice has been given publickly, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Leech, late of this City, deceaſed, to pay their reſpective debts; this is therefore to inform thoſe that have not paid, that the executors are obliged (in order to do juſtice to the creditors) to endeavour to recover the ſame by Law, which they will certainly do, in a very ſhort time. Therefore all perſons that have contracted debts with the ſaid Thomas Leech, are deſired to pay off the ſame directly, ſhe being reſolved to keep no books.

LOST from the ſhallop Happy Return, David Marſhall maſter, about 6 weeks ago, between Chichocoman and Newcaſtle, a BOAT. Whoever gives notice of the ſaid BOAT to Thomas James, at the coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, or to George Monroe, at Newcaſtle, ſhall have Ten Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID MARSHALL.

RUN away the 30th of October laſt, from Samuel Atkinſon, of Cheſter townſhip, Chichocoman county, a ſervant man, named Michael Lyne, about 40 years of age, middle ſtature, pale complexion, and black eye-brows; has a cut on the fore part of one of his legs, a little above the ſhoe. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd cloth coat with a cape to it, much dirtied and daub'd with tar, dark coloured ſea cloth jacket, and a blue cloth jacket, without ſleeves, new felt hat, ſtriped woolen cap, two ſhirts, blue breeches, blue grey yarn ſtockings, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. He has much of the brogue on his tongue. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ATKINSON.

Philadelphia, November 20. 1746.

ALL ſorts of deeds and conveyances, carefully drawn, by Thomas Hopkinſon, in Front-ſtreet.

Alſo

To be lett or ſold on reaſonable terms, Pool Forge, ſituate on Manatawny creek, with upwards of 800 acres of land thereto belonging. The forge almoſt new, in good order, and is eſteem'd one of the beſt in this province, Enquire of Thomas Hopkinſon.

N. B. A manager is wanted for the ſaid forge.

TO be SOLD by publick vendue (purſuant to an order of orphan's court for the city and county of Philadelphia) on the ſecond day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Breintnall, at the ſign of the hen and chickens in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, by Mary Lacey, widow and adminiſtratrix of Thomas Lacey, deceaſed;

A LOT of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pewter-Platter-Alley, in the ſaid alley, containing in front 14 feet, and backwards 31 feet, with a dwelling houſe thereon, in the occupation of the Widow Moore, ſubject to a ground rent of £. 1 18 s. 4d. per ann.

And another lot in the ſaid alley, containing in front 14 feet, and in depth 31 feet, with an old dwelling-houſe or ſhed thereon, now in the occupation of Daniel Delatoung, clear of ground-rent.

N. B. The premiſſes are part of the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Lacey, and a good title will be made thereto in fee ſimple by his ſaid widow, who will give any perſon that applies to her ſatisfaction as to the title, &c.

TO the Jeſuits eſtabliſhed in Maryland, and Pennſylvania;

Learned SIRS,

IMagining myſelf principally concern'd in the applauded anſwer to my proteſt againſt popery, that has been commanded about by ſome of you in theſe parts, I have uſed all means in my power to procure one; inorder for which, I applied to the gentleman on whom it is fathered, but he having in a very handſome manner diſown'd it, I preſume I may be excuſed, for making this my publick requeſt, that ſome one of you would vouchſafe to tranſmit me one of the Books, that I may rejoin to any ſophiſtical fallacies, or ſarcaſtical falſhoods (thoſe uſual tropes of St. Omer) that I hear this ſmart performance (as your Friends call it) abounds with; aſſuring you, that any aſſertions of mine, that it truly demonſtrates to be erroneous, ſhall readily be recanted. Your compliance with my requeſt, will confer a great favour on,

Learned Gentlemen,
Your humble ſervant,
H. JONES.

Bohemia, Sept. 15. 1746.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

STolen out of the work-ſhop of Jonathan Ingham, fuller in Solebury, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, a piece of good woollen cloth, homeſpun, dyed copper colour, nine yards and three quarters long, the beginning of laſt month, marked BC on one corner, and with the number XXXXIII. and marked with white thread on another corner, ſuppoſed to be taken by ſome journeyman fuller or ſhearman. Whoever will diſcover the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, Pennſylvania money, paid by

Jonathan Ingham.

Philadelphia, November 13. 1746.

RUn away on the 2d inſt. from John Rowland, of Whiteland, in Cheſter county, a Welch ſervant lad, named Amos David, about 19 or 20 years of age, a luſty lad, with black hair, and ſmooth face: Had on when he went away, a blue coat, lined with blue, flat white metal buttons, a ſcarlet jacket, lined with red, leather breeches, or perhaps white cloth breeches, good fine ſhirt and hat, dark grey yarn ſtockings, a large ſlag handkerchief, and old ſhoes. He may have taken other clothes with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty-ſhillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN ROWLAND.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13. 1746.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of land in the northern liberties, containing about 200 acres and upwards, about 4 miles diſtance from Philadelphia, 2 from Germantown, and 2 from Franckfort; with a large dwelling houſe, garden, out-houſes, orchards and meadows, all in good fence, a conſiderable part well timber'd, and the whole well water'd. To be diſpoſed of either in the whole, or in parcels. Alſo horſes, mares, colts, cows, heifers and calves; with ploughs, harrows, carts, and other plantation implements; with reaſonable credit. Propoſals will be received by Mr. Robert Meade, near the premiſes, or by the owner John Michael Browne.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

TO be ſold by James Scott, at his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, Nuns and bagg'd hollands, garlix, tandems, ſileſias, ſuits of ſuperfine cloth, druggets, german ſerges, and ſundry other ſorts of goods, for ready money.

N. B. Said Scott intending to go to England this winter, deſires all perſons indebted to him to come and ſettle, and ſuch as have demands upon him, to come and receive the ſame.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Camm, of the townſhip of Upper Providence, in the county of Cheſter, that they give their attendance at the houſe of Peter Robeſon, at the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 20th inſtant, in order to receive the laſt dividend to them reſpectively due from the ſaid Camm: At which time and place attendance will be given from Ten to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Two to Five in the afternoon of the ſaid day, by the ſubſcribers. Where all perſons, having any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Camm, contracted before the firſt day of February, 1743,4, are deſired to give their attendance, otherwiſe they will be deprived of the benefit of the ſaid diviſion.

William Atwood.
Samuel Mickle.
Cadwallader Evans.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

TO be ſold by William Morris, jun. at his ſtore in Trenton, oppoſite to John Jenkins's, good rum by the hogſhead, and ſalt by the hundred buſhels, or leſs quantity, at the Philadelphia price, and freight up from thence.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

THere is now, and has been, for about 3 weeks paſt, at the paper mill of Matthias Meuris, in Germantown townſhip, 3 miles from Germantown, a large red cow, with a bell on, and the letters CIR on it. The owner, deſcribing her other marks, may have her again, and paying charges.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

STray'd or ſtolen from Thomas Morgan, of Cheſter, about the 14th of May laſt, a pretty large black mare, branded on the near ſhoulder with the figure 4; ſhe has a pretty full mane, hanging moſtly on the near ſide, and a ſhort thick neck, paces a little, and had no ſhoes on when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to ſaid Morgan, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Thomas Morgan.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

To be SOLD,

A Lot of land, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, containing 21 acres and a half, with a good ſtone-houſe and orchard on the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of its other conveniencies, by enquiring of William Adams, living on the premiſſes. ⊕

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

CAme to the plantation of Richard Thomas, of Hilton townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of April laſt, a roan filley, ſomething more than a year old, branded on the near buttock KN. The owner, deſcribing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. ⊙

CUZZINS and SMYTER

Have removed their STORE from Front-ſtreet to the houſe where Mr. John Stamper lately dwelt in Water-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet; where they have to ſell (imported in the laſt ſhips from London) very cheap for READY MONEY,

GULIX and bag hollands, cambricks, tandems, ſeven-eights garlix, ſingle, double and tandem ſileſias, diaper, napkening, and table cloths, damaſk tableing in ſuits, taffaties, chints, chelloes, ſilk, cotton, romals, and Scotch linnen handkerchiefs, jeans, pillow fuſtians, ſewing ſilk, nuns and colour'd thread, tapes, bobbin, ſilk and cotton laces, gartering, ribbons, ferret, pins, needles, cruels, Dutch pretties, broad cloth in ſuits and pieces, half thicks, ſhalloons, cambletees, hair ſhag, buckram, buttons and mohair, ſtockings, felt hats, gun powder, frying pans, ſundry ſorts of ironmongery and cutlery, wool cards, ſilver watches, fire ſcreens, and ſundry other things.

Philadelphia, October 2. 1746.

STray'd or ſtolen from the paſture of Sarah Aſhmead, widow, in Germantown, on Tueſday the 23d of September laſt, a likely white horſe, 14 hands high, ſhort bodied, very thick necked, and full breaſted, newly ſhod before with heavy ſhoes, branded on the near ſhoulder with I A, and a blind mark over it, one white hoof behind, and a natural pacer. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Forty-ſhillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SARAH ASHMEAD.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1746.

DRopt about two weeks ſince, in Market-ſtreet, between the Market-houſe and Third-ſtreet, a dirty white linnen ſhirt, and a pair of thread ſtockings: The perſon that pick'd them up, is deſir'd to ſend them to the Poſt-Office. A handſome reward.

Philadelphia, October 30. 1746.

THis is to deſire all perſons poſſeſſed of any of the land-lottery tickets of John Bood, to return the ſame to him; he having returned the money to the ſeveral purchaſers, and inadvertently neglected to take back the tickets. ⊁

ALEXANDER MILLER,
PERUKE-MAKER,

Gives Notice to all thoſe GENTLEMEN *who have hitherto favour'd him with their Cuſtom,*

THAT he has remov'd from his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, to Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Thomas Ellis, Glazier, almoſt oppoſite Roberts's Coffee Houſe; where they may be ſupply'd with WIGS of all ſorts, done after the beſt and neweſt Faſhons: Alſo LADIES WIGS of all Kinds may be had of ſaid MILLER.

N. B. He gives READY MONEY for the beſt *LIVE HAIR.* Sundry ſorts of *SHOP GOODS* may be had at reaſonable Rates.

To be SOLD

By BUCKRIDGE SIMS, at the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Turner, and by WILLIAM WALLACE, at the ſugar Houſe, the upper End of Front-ſtreet,

DOUBLE-refined Sugar, at Eighteen Pence per Pound; ſingle-refined ditto, at Twelve Pence; ſugar-Candy, at Two ſhillings; Muſcovado ſugar and Molaſſes, at reaſonable Rates.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer here-of for a Year's Gazette, or more, are deſired to make Payment.

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

JOsiah White, of Mount Holy, near Burlington, in the Jerseys, wants a journeyman shearman, and if a good hand, will give him good encouragement. Said White grinds clothiers shears.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

STolen or went adrift from Pool's Bridge, about two weeks ago, a raft of boards, made up of whole price and half price pine, some cedar, and a few pieces of scantling. Any person that takes up said raft, and delivers it to John Denton, of this city, house-carpenter, shall have Twenty-shillings reward, paid by

⊖ JOHN DENTON.

For BRISTOL *directly*,

THE SHIP *Friendship*, Henry Lisle, *Master*,

HAVING the most part of her loading ingaged, and is now taking in; she has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage agree with William Callender, or said master on board said ship, now lying at Israel Pemberton's wharff.

TAKEN or gone a-drift out of Carpenter's dock, the 27th of October at night, the long-boat of said ship, Boston built, 19 and half feet keel, 7 feet wide, without being kneed, painted yellow all round the outside, having a main thwart, with a score for a mainmast, and a piece let in from the fore thwart to the stem, for a foremast. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to William Callender, or said master, shall have all reasonable charges paid, with an handsome reward.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

RUn away from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, an Irish servant man, named George Terret, by trade a stocken-weaver, of middle stature, has a large wen on his right cheek, long strait brown hair, slow spoken, and thin visage: Had on when he went away, a dark brown homespun cloth coat, an old brown broad cloth jacket, a pair of old check'd trowsers, old grey worsted stockings, with one shoe and one pump. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have Fifteen-shillings, if taken in this city, and if taken above ten miles from hence, Thirty-shillings, but if taken in any other province, Forty-shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN NEEDHAM.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril.

Philadelphia, November 6. 1746.

LENT, but forgot to whom, Locke's essay on human understanding, and the two volumes of the Guardians. The person that borrowed them, are desired to return them, to William Logan.

N. B. Locke's essay has my father J. Logan's name in the title page.

Philadelphia, October 30. 1746.

For LONDON *directly*,

The Brigantine *ARGYLE*, *John Seymour*, Commander; With 6 Carriage, and 8 Swivel Guns, and will sail with the utmost Expedition. For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master, or with Joseph Shippen.

Philadelphia, October 23. 1746.

RUn away, the 19th of May last, from Baltimore Ironworks, with 3 Irish convict men belonging to said works, a Dutch convict servant woman, belonging to the subscriber, named Anna Maria Norman, but may have changed her name; she is of middling stature, fresh coloured, much pitted with the small-pox, and talks very bad English. Whoever secures her in any goal, so that her master may have her again, shall have *Five Pounds* of the currency where taken, paid by ⊙ *William Williams.*

N. B. She is a Low Dutchwoman.

For HOG's BRISTLES

READY Money and the best Price is given by PLUNKET FLEESON, at the Easy Chair in Chestnut Street, a little above Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 23. 1746.

A Large well built brick house, in Water-street, Philadelphia, next door to Mr. Peter Bard's merchant, near Market-street wharff, convenient for a tavern or a wholesale merchant, with very suitable conveniencies for either; now ready for a tenant to go into. Also a good new corn merchant mill, in the county of Chester, about 15 *miles from Whiteclay creek landing, and is situated in a very convenient place for a store, being by the great road leading from Conestogo to the aforesaid landing. They are both to be let by Evan Morgan, in Market-street, Philadelphia; the mill will not be at liberty till next spring: the said Morgan has extraordinary good gun-powder to sell by wholesale, and most sorts of other goods, at his shop, by wholesale or retail, as usual.*

Philadelphia, October 23. 1746.

STray'd away from Nathaniel White, of West Caln, in Chester county, on the 4th Instant, two horses; one a dark brown, natural pacing horse, 4 years old, had on a small bell, and branded on the near buttock RM; *the other a small roan horse, with a star in his forehead, paces a little, and is branded on the near shoulder or buttock, uncertain which, with* IP, *about* 9 *years old. Whoever secures said horses, so that the owner may have them again, shall have Ten Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges, from*

℞ *NATHANIEL WHITE.*

Philadelphia, October 17. 1746.

RUN away, the 13*th Instant, from the snow Anne, Robert Macky, commander, then lying at Reedy Island,* 5 *sailors, viz. Bartholomew Barrell, a tall, black fellow, and lodged in Pewter Platter Alley; Bartholomew Thomas, John Dean, Robert Anderson, and Archibald Mackelvy; they took with them said vessel's long boat, and 'tis supposed they are come to this city. Whoever secures said sailors, shall have Two Pistoles reward for each, from*

⊕ *JOHN GILLEYLIN.*

Philadelphia, October 2. 1746.

RUN away the 17th of August, from Thomas Maybury, at Hereford furnace, in the county of Philadelphia, a Spanish Negroe man, named Mona, of about 28 or 30 years of age, of middle stature, thin visage, very full of flattery, apt to laugh, and talks broken English: Had on when he went away, an oznabrigs shirt, check linnen trowsers, old hat, old double worsted cap, no shoes nor stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe man, so that his master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by *Thomas Maybury.*

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour him on board, or carry him off.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation in the Mannor of Moreland, and County of Philadelphia, containing 152 acres of very good land, one half thereof meadow ground, chiefly cleared, and made fit for the scythe, the whole place in very good repair, being all fenced with chestnut rails, and divided into fields, water in each part thereof, two fine streams running thro' said place, and join about the middle of the land, plenty of fish are in said runs, such as trout, mullett, and pike, the fish might be kept with little cost, by putting a grate at each end, they never overflow with any fresh, their heads are half a mile distant, and much the same length from where they join to the extent thereof, which affords room for the fish to play and feed. The plantation is commodiously situated on the upper York road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and joins on a grist mill that makes merchants work, has good improvements, a large stone house, two story high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar the whole length of the house, a new stone kitchen, well finished, also a Negro stone house, stable, barn, and other houses, two very good orchards, a fine spring in one of them, where a fish-pond might be made with very little charge, also a cold bath, a large garden newly paled, adjoining the said said house. The place is fit for either a gentleman or store-keeper, it being a country village, and a great resort of people, the quit-rent about two-pence per year, and the title sure. Any person incling to purchase said place, paying 200 l. in hand, may have three years time or more for the payment of the rest, paying interest. Enquire of Andrew Farrel in Philadelphia, and know farther.

N. B. The said Farrel has a Negro, a Tanner by Trade, to dispose of.

Philadelphia, October 16.

Just imported in the Anne Galley, Capt. Houston, London, and to be sold by Neate and Smith, in store, opposite to the sign of the Bible, in Second street, for ready money,

RUssia, ravens duck, oznabrigs, tarred bag hollands, garlix, pistol lawns, single, double, quadruple silesias, long & broad lawns, cambrics, lins, callicoes, chints, black & cloth coloured China handkerchiefs, bandannoes, silk and cotmalls, checks, chelloes, peniascoes, diaper and damblecloths, dimmities, Irish linnens, 3 quarters and 6 quarter cotton checks, Flanders bed ticks; sundry sorts of ironmongery, 8d, 10d, and 20d large assortment of stationary, cutlary, haberdamillinary ware, china and pewter, superfine cloths, German serges, London and Bristol buttons and mohair, bearskin beaver coating, thicks and kerseys, white, red and scarlet flannels, rams, camblets, callimancoes, cambletees, damasks, mens white and coloured gloves, womdens, and girls gloves and mittens, pepper, clovemon, nutmegs and mace; a large assortment of trading guns, ship muskets, and neat fowling Scotch threads and handkerchiefs, with a varither goods.

CHoice Pickled STURGEO the Cagg or Pound, at Anthony Wilkin Water-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 23.

LAtely imported, and to be sold very for ready money, by John Morgan, at on Market-street wharff; Broadcloths, worsedgings, cutlary and ironmongery of several sorts brandy and melasses, muscovado, clay'd and lo indigo, &c.

Philadelphia, October 16.

STOLEN from Theodosius Bartow, Chester, in the Province of New-York, in a large black horse, about 14 *hands and half h been used to the geers, paces well, but goes he cially with his hinder feet, has high hip bon short switch tail when taken away, and seve spots on his back, made with the saddle; he is abo old, of the Rhode-Island breed; had no brand perceivable; he is supposed to be carried som Pennsylvania. Whoever secures said horse, or telligence, so that the owner may have him ag have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable ch by* ⊙ *Theodosius B*

Philadelphia, October 16.

MADE his Escape the 13*th of Oct William Barker, under Sheriff of th Salem, in the Province of New Jersey, a Pri John Rampoon, late of said County; square b five Foot nine Inches high, dark Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox. Whoever takes u John Rampoon, and secures him in any Goal, said William Barker may have him again, or back to the said County of Salem, and delivers said William Barker, or to Nicholas Gibbon, Sheriff of said County, shall have Three Pound paid by* ⊖ Wm. Barker, *under*

Philadelphia, October 9.

RUn away from the subscribers, on of July last, three servant men, viz. D craw, a Scotch Highland man, belonging t Dick, merchant in Fredericksburgh, of short bout 5 foot 2 inches high, speaks broken En swarthy complexion, with short curled hair; when he went away, a course bear skin coat, buttons, a pair of brown linnen trowsers, and nen shirt.

John Ross, a Scotch Highland boy, belongi Mitchell, merchant in Fredericksburgh, about of age, of a ruddy complexion, his hair cut broken English; and had on when he went oznabrigs shirt, trowsers and breeches, with breeches, a tartan jacket, without sleeves, green shaloon, a silk handkerchief, felt hat; with him two old linnen jackets, one flower white shirt.

Thomas Haily, an Irishman, from Doctor Lynn, in Fredericksburgh, about 5 feet 8 inc of a fair complexion, speaks good English, is a 21 years of age, his hair cut off, his head full and had on when he went away, a dark colou cloth coat, double breasted, with white metal oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, and a white lin and old fine hat.

Whoever secures said servants in any publick brings them to their said masters in Frederickso receive 2 pistoles reward for each, besides wha allows, from *Charles Dick, John Mitchell, Lynn.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the NE PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.

November 27. 1746. NUMB. 937.

The Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

Tuesday last arrived here the Ship Mercury, Captain Hargrave, from London, but last from Plymouth, in 7 Weeks, by whom we have the following Advices from the publick Papers, viz.

LEGHORN, August 27.

THE King of Sardinia having informed the English Commodore of the Operations of the Austrian and Piedmontese Army, the Commodore, in order to assist him as much as lies in his Power, return'd the 23d Instant before the Port of Bastia, with four Men of War, three Bomb Vessels, and three Fireships. He proposes to employ them against that Port, whilst the Attack which he makes by Sea, will be seconded by a Body of 4 or 5000 Corsicans, who block up the Place by Land; and in order to succeed in this Expedition, the Baron de Neuhoff, who has been here some Months, and who has a considerable Party in the Island of Corsica, is return'd thither. The Attack upon Bastia from the Sea was to have begun Yesterday, so that we expect soon to hear some Account of it.

Pavia, August 30. According to the last Advices from the Army, the Desertion is so great among the Enemy, that in one Day 200 Men came over at once, and arriv'd in the Camp in two Companies, marching in very good Order, and commanded by Subaltern Officers. 'Tis also assur'd, that the Trouble and Dejection is so general in the Enemy's Army, that the Officers don't give themselves the Trouble to stop those that they catch in the Fact. Since General Brown has advanced into the State of Genoa, he has published an Order of the Emperor, which prescribes to the Marquesses and other Vassals who are possess'd of Fiefs of the Empire, situated in the Territory of that Republick, how they are to behave, and what will be requir'd of them in the present Conjuncture, upon Pain of having their Fiefs confiscated if they act contrary thereto. As the King is marching with all the Infantry of his Army to prevent the Retreat of the Enemy by the West River, 'tis assur'd that the Town of Final has already appointed four Deputies to carry the Keys to his Majesty, and beseech him to receive their Homage.

August 31. As the Cavalry can be of no Service in the Territory of Genoa, and the Infantry of the Austrian and Piedmontese Army being thought sufficient to continue the Operations, part of the Cavalry is sent towards the Modenois: In all Likelihood, this Cavalry will not stay long in the Modenois, it being destin'd to make Part of the Body of Troops, which is to be sent back thro' the Ecclesiastical State towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Imperialists are advancing into the State of Genoa in five Columns, every one of which takes a different Route, viz. that of Gavi, Voltaggio, Serravilla, Tortona, and Sarzana. The Column which marches towards Sarzana, will be joined by the Troops of Tuscany. We have receiv'd Advice, that Gavi has capitulated, and that the Garrison, consisting of 1000 Men, are made Prisoners of War. 'Tis said the Imperial Troops have already demanded five Millions of Contributions in the Territories of Genoa.

Milan, Sept. 8. We have not yet receiv'd the News of the Reduction of the Castle of Gavi, which continues to be batter'd by 16 Pieces of Cannon and 10 Mortars: 'Tis said, that several Genoese Noblemen suffer'd themselves to be shut up therein, in order to encourage the Garrison to make a vigorous Defence; and that the Governor is a French Officer in the Service of the Republick.

Venice Sept. 10. All the News which we receive from the State of Genoa intimates the approaching End of the War in Italy, and that the King of Sardinia was preparing to carry it into the Heart of France. The Marquess de Mari, appointed by the Senate of Genoa to go to Vienna to beg the Protection of the Empress for the Republick, has, 'tis said, already pass'd through this City in his Way thither.

Verona, Sept. 10. Letters from the general Quarters of the Marquess de Botta at Laguasco, dated the 5th, advise, that there were four Deputies with him, sent from the Senate of Genoa, to regulate Contributions, and prevent, as much as possible, the entire Ruin of their Country: They have already agreed to pay provisionally two Millions of Livres, half to the Emperial Army, and the rest to the King of Sardinia.

Vienna, Sept 10. The Republick of Venice is employing its good Offices with this Court in Favour of the State of Genoa; whereupon the Empress has, by her Minister, signified to the former, that how much soever she might be dispos'd to treat that Republick favourably, she could only answer for herself, it was the Business of its Senate to appease the Resentment of the King of Sardinia.

Frankfort, Sept. 16. Letters have been receiv'd here from Geneva, with Advice, that the famous King Theodore was gone into the Island of Corsica, and that his Presence, together with the Appearance of an English Squadron, had in such Manner rais'd the Courage of the Malecontents, that they had taken Bastia. The first Column of the Bavarian Troops which are going into the Pay of the Maritime Powers, is expected Tomorrow in our Neighbourhood, and 'tis said they will encamp some Time upon the Heath of Bornheim.

Maestricht, Sept. 17. The Day before Yesterday the advanced Posts of the Light Troops, and of some free Companies of the Allies, were attack'd on this Side of the Maese, opposite to Viset, by a large French Detachment, which put our People immediately into Confusion, and dispers'd them. We have upwards of 40 kill'd, and some Prisoners. It is the first Disadvantage we have had of the like Nature during this Campaign. This Morning at Eight, our Army decamp'd from this City, and march'd towards the French; the Right Wing is to extend itself as far as Tongres, where the Left Wing of the French is encamp'd.

Hague, Sept. 20. The Reduction of the Town of Genoa is now confirm'd by all the Letters from Paris, and seems to be a total Conquest not only of the Capital, into which Count Brown is said to have enter'd on the 8th Instant, but of the whole Territory of that Republick, whose Senate was preparing to send a solemn Deputation, compos'd, according to some Letters, of its Doge, and six principal Senators, to Vienna. The Remains of the French and Spanish Army are said, by the said Paris Letters to have gain'd Ventimiglia, and the Infant Don Philip even Nice, in their Retreat, or rather Flight, towards the Frontiers of France.

Paris, Sept, 19. The King return'd on Saturday from Choisy to Versailles, and on the 17th his Majesty received the important News, that the West-India Fleet was safely arriv'd from Corunna at Rochelle, which occasion'd great Joy. Our Advices from Italy brings News enough, but none that is worth hearing. On the 5th Instant a Convention was sign'd between the Republick of Genoa and the Combin'd Crowns. On the 8th, it is said, the King of Sardinia made his Publick Entry into that City, and we are told, the Doge either has made or will make his Submissions to him in the most humble Manner, and then set out with four of the principal Senators, to make the like Submissions at Vienna, which with the Session of the Marquisate of Final, the Fortress and Dependencies of Savona, the Town and District of Sarzena, and about Eight Millions of Livres in ready Money, will secure the Republick from any farther Chastisements. The Infant Don Philip, and the Duke of Modena, are both arrived at Antibes, the Spanish and French Troops defil'd very luckily by Savona, which immediately afterwards was block'd up by the Piedmontese on one Side, and by the English Fleet on the other. The Prince of Conti is in greater Credit than ever; he is to set out speedily for Metz, and it is given out, will undertake some new Expedition of great Importance. Notwithstanding all our Losses in Italy, and that it is generally believ'd the Spaniards either have made or will make a separate Peace, our Actions are at 1960.

From the French Camp before Namur, Sept. 19.

On the 16th the Garrison made a Sally with 800 Grenadiers, who at first created some Confusion, but were at last repuls'd, tho' not without Loss. It was perceiv'd that our new Batteries incommoded the Besieged very much. The 17th we push'd our Trenches within eight Rods of Coclet. On the 18th we continued our Bombardment with great Fury and Success, and at the Fall of Night Count Clermont gave Orders for attacking the Horn Work before the Gate of St. Nicholas, by 12 Companies of Grenadiers, sustain'd by the like Detachment, who carried it Sword in Hand, tho' with considerable Loss. On the 19th, Count Lowendahl summon'd the Commandant of Fort Coclet, who was no longer in a Condition to defend that Place: About Noon the Besieged hung out a White Flag; the Capitulation is just settled, the Garrison are to retire into the Castle, and we have detach'd 20 Battalions, and 35 Squadrons, to join M. Saxe.

Heerderen Camp, Sept. 21. We are now so near the Enemy, that Yesterday they fired about 50 Cannon-shot into our Camp.

Hague, Sept. 23. M. Gilles having accepted the Post of Pensionary of Holland, entor'd upon the Functions of it this Morning. Several Letters from Liege and Maestricht agree in fixing the Surrender of the Town of Namur to the 19th Instant, It is presumed that the Garrison has betaken itself to the Citadel. Marshal Saxe maintains his Post at Tongres, and has render'd it very strong by Retrenchments and Artillery. It is supposed the Allied Army continue likewise in their late Position, as the Dutch still lay at Nederkan on the 20th Instant.

Hague, Sept. 26. The Surrender of the Town of Namur is confirmed, but we have not yet learnt the particular Articles of the Capitulation. There is an Account, that the French had left 15,000 Men in that Town, with a considerable Train of Artillery, in order to batter the Citadel; and that the rest of the Army, which had been employ'd in the Siege, was to join that under Marshal Saxe immediately.

Chamberry, Sept. 11. Advices from Nice import, that the Body of French Troops, destin'd to reinforce the Army of Marshal Maillebois, and which were already arriv'd in that County, had receiv'd Orders to halt there, upon Advice that that General was returning from Italy with his Troops and those of Spain. This Corps consists of twenty Battalions, which, 'tis assur'd, are follow'd by others. It's added, that they have begun to establish great Magazines at Antibes, Nice, and along the Var, and that the Intention of the French seems to be to endeavour to maintain themselves there, in order to prevent the Enemy from penetrating into Provence.

Vienna, Sept. 17. We have been inform'd, that besides the Articles of the Capitulation of Genoa, which have been publish'd, there are three separate ones, whereby the Genoese engage, 1st. To pay the Imperial Army in Italy all the Arrears which are due to it. 2d. Immediately to remit eight Millions to the Empress, and six to the King of Sardinia. 3d. To deliver up the Sums, which, by their Confession, have been found in Genoa, belonging to the French and Spaniards, and which were design'd for the Continuation of the War, which also amount to six Millions.

From the French Camp before the Castle of Namur, September 27.

On the 25th, at Nine in the Morning, one of our Bombs fell into, and set fire to a Powder Magazine, by which great Mischief ensu'd; and about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon another Magazine was set on fire, which burnt fiercely: On the 26th we push'd our Attack 1100 Rod, with the Loss of Ninety kill'd and wounded. This Day we have advanced our Works within eight Rods of the Pallisadoes of Fort William. We are employ'd in raising four new Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, and hope to be soon Masters of the Place, which has however already cost us a great many Men.

Maestricht, Sept. 24. Advices from the Allied Army bring, that on the 20th there happen'd a smart Skirmish on its left Wing, wherein the French, tho' superior in Number, were repuls'd. On the 21st the Piquets of the Left again engag'd with those of the French, and made them retire. The same Day the right Wing of the Allies and Marshal Saxe's left Wing cannonaded each other all the Afternoon, the French making a continual Fire with fifty Pieces of Cannon; however, without doing us any Harm. On the 22d there was on the left Wing another sharp and bloody Action between a Body of about 3000 Dutch Troops, commanded by Prince Waldeck in Person, and near 6000 French. Our Troops were so well posted

Best possible image.

posted, and cover'd by a rising Ground, that they could not be perceiv'd by the Enemy, who only seeing a little Troop of Hussars who appear'd by Way of Decoy, detach'd 600 Oulans and some Gensdarmes to take them; but the Infantry coming out from their Ambuscade, charg'd the French in the Rear, so that the Oulans, after having obstinately defended themselves for some Time, and at length perceiving that the Party was unequal, laid down their Arms as if they surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War; but the rest of the French Troops coming up, and the Fight recommencing, the Oulans took up their Arms again, and fell afresh upon our People, who did not at all expect it, and kill'd and wounded fifty Men. They however paid dear for this Piece of Perfidy; for our Troops having furiously attack'd them, made a terrible Slaughter, so that out of 600 there remain'd but six alive. The Soldiers took on this Occasion many Horses, a Coach and Six, with several Carriages, and 200 Prisoners. Besides a great Number of Dead, which were left upon the Field of Battle, we found many wounded, which have been sent to the neighbouring Villages. Yesterday there was another smart Skirmish, but we don't yet know the Particulars. The Army of Marshal Saxe is entrench'd to the Chin, and shews no Desire of coming to a Battle.

Antwerp, Sept. 27. The Capitulation of the Town of Namur consists of ten Articles, the Substance of which is as follows, "That two Days shall be granted to the Garrison, which demanded six, to retire into the Castle, with the necessary Provision and Ammunition, and that during that Time Hostilities shall cease on both Sides. That the lower Town should be given up to the Troops of the Most Christian King, and that they should faithfully deliver up the Arsenals, Magazines, &c. to his Majesty's Commissaries That all the Women in general should go with the Garrison into the Castle, unless they should rather chuse to go out of the City without Cloaths or Baggage. That all those who have any Employments under the Queen of Hungary or the States General, may retire with their Domesticks and Equipages, on Condition that they do not carry away with them any Writings or Papers belonging to the City." The Garrison proposed among other Things, that on Condition the Besiegers would form no Attack against the Castle, on the Side of the City, they would not fire that way from the Castle; to which Answer was made, "That each Party should act in that Respect, as they shall think proper."

Pavia, Sept. 12. It was signified to the Marques de Vialba, who commands in Tortona a Garrison of seven Battalions and some Picquets, That Mess. Maillebois and de las Minas were retiring into France, and that the Republick of Genoa had receiv'd Laws from the Victors. To which he directly answered, That he understood very well the Meaning of this Message, which was only in a polite Manner to give him a Sort of Summons by imparting such News; but having already received his Instructions, he persisted in his Resolutions of conforming to them. This Answer did not surprize, as M. de Vialba is known to be an Officer of great Merit. It is known likewise, however, that if he had much more Merit than he has, he could not avoid being made Prisoner of War in a little Time. Provisions begin already to be wanted, both by the Inhabitants and the Garrison. The Troops which block up Tortona consist of five Imperial Battalions, five Piedmonteze, and six Regiments of Horse.

Turin, Sept. 17. On the 14th his Majesty marched at the Head of his Army for Spotermo, from whence he was expected the Day before Yesterday at Final. We are inform'd that the two Castles of this last Place have surrenderred, and that the Garrisons consisting of 600 Men, are made Prisoners of War. The Castle of Spotermo has not yet surrendered.

The French have reinforced the Garrisons of Braincon and Embrun, and would have thrown some Troops into Villa Francha and Montalbon; but the Spaniards refus'd to let them enter. The Duke of Savoy set out this Day in Order to return to the Army.

From the General Quarters of the Marques de Botta at St. Pierre d'Arena, Sept. 17. We have already distributed to the Troops the 50,000 Genouins which the Republick has remitted to them by way of Douceur. The general Opinion is, that we shall not remain here long, but that the whole Army will speedily march for Provence. It seems at least as though all the Preparations which we are making tended towards an Invasion of France, and thereby a powerful Diversion in Favour of the Allied Army in the Low Countries, to the End that the Ministry of Versailles may be inspired with more equitable Sentiments.

Chamberry, Sept. 19. It is reported, that the Troops which were in Alsace and Franche Comte, amounting to upwards of 30,000 Men, have begun their March towards Dauphine; and it's assured, that the necessary Care of subsisting them is already provided for as far as Grenoble. It is also given out, that the Court of France has resolv'd to make an Augmentation to each Regment of 85 Men out of the Militia. The Army of the King of Sardinia is in full March for Provence, the Vanguard of which is already arrived in the County of Nice.

Madrid, Sept. 12. It is said, that the King has resolv'd to augment his Troops with five Men in each Company, and that the Recruits are order'd to repair to Barcelona as fast as they shall be rais'd.

Breda, Sept. 30. Count Wassenaer arrived here yesterday Morning from the Hague, as did the Earl of Sandwich about Five the same Evening. The Marques Puysieux did not come 'till between Seven and Eight; soon after which, he together with Count Wassenaar, went to Compliment the Earl of Sandwich. This last entertain'd those two Ministers this Day in a most splendid Manner.

Antwerp, Sept. 29. Ten Men out of every Company of the Regiments which are in Garrison at Ostend, and in all the neighbouring places, have been detached towards Lyons.

Hague, Oct. 4. This Morning Major Pabst brought an Account of the Surrender of the Castle of Namur. The Garrison, it seems, stood two Assaults, but were at last oblig'd to capitulate on Friday 30th, at six in the Evening, and have surrender'd Prisoners of War. They are this Day to march out of the Place for Mons. The French push'd this Siege with inconceivable Diligence, and almost buried the Place under their Bombs; one of them falling into a Magazine of Powder, blew up Capt. Rook, a Lieutenant, Ensign, and 100 Men. The Besieged lost besides 200 kill'd, and 400 wounded, among whom there are many Officers. The Republick has lost their late Secretary, Mr. Francis Fagal, who died last Night of the Gout in his Stomach, within two Months of 87. He bore the Character of being as great a Statesman, as truly pious, and as honest a Man, as this Country ever produced.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, Sept. 12.

It is not for any Disgust at the Conduct of Count Gages in Italy, that this Nobleman has been called home: The King being thoroughly acquainted with his Talents for War, was very glad to have a Gentlemen of his Experience and Capacity within his Kingdom; and in order to give him a signal Proof of the Notice taken of his Services, his Majesty has conferred on him two of the best Commanderies in Spain, viz. That of Villoria in the Order of Saint James, and that of Pozuelo, in the Order of Calatrava.

A Courier is arriv'd from the Infant Don Philip with Advice of the Austrians having forced the Passage of Bochetta, in the Territory of Genoa, the Consequence of which appears already so plain to us, that we have no Hopes left of getting a Settlement for that Prince, unless it can be made for him out of the Conquests of France in the Netherlands.

Venice, Sept. 16. N. S. The Letters from Genoa mention an Action between the Piedmonteze and the French near Final, but were uncertain which had the Advantage. This is supposed to be an Attack of the Rear Guard under M. Mirepoix, who remained with 12 Battalions to cover the Retreat of their Army. The British Squadron, Part of which was at Savona, and Part near Ventimiglia, have incommoded the French very much in their March, and obliged them to leave the Road along the Riviera, and to march through a very difficult Way over the Mountains. Don Philip and the Duke of Modena are supposed to be at Nice, where a Palace was order'd to be prepared for their Reception. Six Thousand Waradens of the last Reinforcements are already arrived at Mantua, and will soon be follow'd by 6000 more, two Regiments of Horse, and two of Infantry, who are marching with all Diligence through the Tyrol. The Imperialists are, by the Ammunitions and Provisions of all Sorts found in the State of Genoa, and by the Contributions levying, as well as by the Numbers of Recruits, and of Deserters, who are returned to their Colours, in the best Condition that can be well imagined.

Hague, Sept. 30. N. S. It is now owned here, that Charleroy fell into the Hands of the French by Treachery, the Barriers and Posterns, after a Sally, not being sufficiently secured, but it is said, that this reflects no Sort of Blame upon the Governor; since it cannot be supposed, that these Matters fell under his Cognizance, or that he could help those People's being bribed, to whose Care they properly belonged, which, to many People however, appears a very strange Story, and renders them the more curious to hear what will be said about Namur.

The last Letters from Genoa are dated September the 17th; at which Time there were several English Men of War in the Harbour, the Port was entirely free and open as usual, and Business carried on in the City without the least Disturbance from the Austrian Troops, who were quarter'd in the Suburbs, and paid in ready Money for whatever Necessaries they wanted, the Marquis de Botta having declared, that as the Tradesmen had no share in the War, so they should not suffer by the War.

They write from Brussels of the 23d Instant, that the French are providing Magazines a Third larger than they did last Year, that they had sent several Engineers to Mons and Charleroy, to put those Places in a Posture of Defence; and that an Express had passed through Brussels that Morning, for the Marquis de Puysieux at Breda, with Dispatches of the last Importance.

According to Letters from Munich of the 25th, the third Column of the Bavarian Troops was to set out the 26th, with the Prince of Hilburghausen at their Head, in order to follow the two former Co

The Duke of Modena hath sent a Secretary to na, in order by his Application, to find Means for ring that Prince to his Dominions.

Genoa, Sept. 6. O.S. As a further Misfortune State, we hear that Savona has surrender'd to th of Sardinia, that the Castle must do the like in four Days, and that the Imperialists have taken St d' Arena, where they found large Magazines of belonging to the French and Spaniards. They ha seized upon the fine Plate of Count de Senecterre, tofore Ambassador from France to Turin, and ha the Worth of 60,000 Livres in Effects which bel French Merchants.

Milan, Sept. 7. O. S. General Pallavicini, plenipotentiary from the Empress in Lombardy, said, signified to the Marquis de Carail, Gov Placentia for the King of Sardinia, not to interm the Affairs of Government, but to leave that to nagement of an Austrian minister. Upon the Sardinia's approach to Savona, the deputies of the ers met him, in order to present him with the the town; but he asked them, 'If they had those of the castle likewise?' And upon their an 'That they were only sent on the part of the strates,' his majesty sent them back, telling 'That he looked upon the town and castle as ble.' After which he took his quarters in the The Governor and the garrison of the citadel every day to walk quietly upon the ramparts with tempting to fire upon the Piedmontese, who near the pallisadoes. There are 114 cannon and tars in the castle.

Turin, Sept. 9. O. S. The King's army rested at Spotorno, and marched the next day to Final, w commandants of the two forts immediately desire pitulate, and surrender'd the next day prisoners with their garrisons, consisting of 700 men. Gorani has joined the Army with four Imperi lions, which are to be followed by some others. jesty was to continue his march the 7th, in order into the county of Nice, and afterwards penetr Provence. We flatter ourselves that the town will surrender at the approach of the King's ar that his majesty may pass the Var, before the en be able to dispute the passage with him.

Geneva, Sept. 14. O. S. The French se more and more apprehensive of an invasion on th Provence and Dauphiny, and 'tis given out, th der to stop the progress of the conquerors, ord been given to a body of 45,000 men to march ly from Alsace to Lyons, and that barracks are preparing there to lodge these troops during the though it is generally believed that France has that number of forces in Alsace, including garri

Paris, Sept. 12. O. S. It has been resolved ble a considerable Army in Dauphiny, the com which will be given to the Prince of Conti. ness's Guards, consisting of 200 men, have since the 11th at Pontarlier in Burgundy, wh are to wait for farther Orders. It's assur'd that tholick Majesty has given Orders to embark imm 7500 men on board some ships at Barcelona, to Assistance of his Brother the King of the Two 'Tis also said, that that Monarch has charg'd quis de Puysieux, his Majesty's Minister Plenip at Breda, with his Interests with respect to Ital

LONDON.

Sept. 13. Yesterday his Excellency Count Cze Embassador from the Court of Russia, who late here, waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and first private Audience. His Excellency has ob his Appartments for one Month; and therefore pos'd he is come over upon some particular Affa that Court.

Letters from Leghorn say, that an English P had run a Genoese Ship on Shore on the Coast Island of Corsica, which had 20,000 Sequins o for paying the Garrisons of the Republick in tha

Sept. 18. Henry Greenville, Esq; is appointed nor of Barbados, in the Room of Sir Thomas R Bart. who is recall'd.

Capt. Colby, who fought his Majesty's sloop bany, four Hours before he struck to the French in Town upon his Parole; and, we hear, solicite Court-martial to enquire into his Conduct on tha sion.

Among other Regulations made by the new Spain, he has published a Decree, annulling all versions of Places, which after the French Mana granted by Philip V. and declaring that those on are found to have the necessary Qualifications, sh the Benefit of their Grants, in Preference to othe didates.

Amongst the French and Spanish Prisoners tak ring this last Campaign in Italy, it is remarkab there are 1200 Officers, many of them of Distinc

We hear that last Night there were Letters fro mouth, with an Account that Admiral Lesto sail'd from thence, with all the Men of War and ports under his Command.

Whitehall, Sept. 16. The King has been pl

Best possible image.

onſtitute and appoint John Bradſtreet, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of St. John's in Newfoundland.

Edinburgh, Sept. 16. By Letters from Carliſle of the 13th, we are told, that Charles Douglas, who takes the Title of Lord Mordington, will be ſent to London and try'd as a Peer.

Carliſle, Sept. 15. John M'Noughton (who kill'd the brave Col. Gardner) is found Guilty.

London, Sept. 23. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the Dignity of a Baronet to William Gooch, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.

The Trial of Admiral Matthews on board the Prince of Orange at Deptford, being finiſh'd on Thurſday laſt, the Report will be made to his Majeſty towards the End next Week.

London Sept. 27. Yeſterday died at his Houſe at Mile-end, Nicholas Haddock, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the City of Rocheſter. In 1735 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron, and had a Fleet under his Command in the Mediterranean ſome time, ſoon after which he was made Vice Admiral of the Blue, but had liv'd retir'd for ſome Time paſt.

They write from Geneva of the 21ſt Inſtant, N. S. that they have certain Advices from the Army in Italy, that the Auſtrian Generals have already formed a Plan of invading Dauphiny and Provence with all their Forces; and that the Execution of it depended only on the Reſolution of this ſingle Queſtion, Whether the King of Sardinia ſhould concur therein as a Principal or an Auxiliary?

Late laſt Night a Lisbon Mail arrived at the General Poſt-Office, in thirteen Days Paſſage, by which there is Advice, that Benjamin Keene, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon, arrived there the 3d Inſtant, in perfect Health; and that the Prince Frederick Packet Boat got there at the ſame time in ſeven Days from Falmouth.

The Fox Man of War, Capt. Combes, of Briſtol, is taken by four French Men of War, and carried into Rochelle.

Dublin, Sept. 20. We hear that General St. Clair, with ſix Battalions, of Royal, Rothes, Frampton, Johnſton, Bragg, and Richbell, are immediately expected at Cork; and that the Troops are to be quartered in that City and Neighbourhood.

We alſo hear, that a Battalion of Otway's Regiment, and another of Irwin's, have received Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning.

It is ſaid that General St. Clair comes here to take in Proviſions, and to refreſh the Men, who have been much fatigued by lying in the Channel, continually ſtruggling againſt contrary Winds; and that the two Battalions on this Eſtabliſhment, mentioned above, will embark with the reſt on a ſecret Expedition; and that in the mean Time the General will be ſtrengthened by ſeveral Battalions from England.

Letter from Plymouth, September 26.

"*Juſt now arrived here the Nottingham Man of War, having on board the Crew of the Bacchus, a French Privateer (formerly belonging to London) of 18 Guns, and 143 Men; which ſhe fell in with in the Night, and engaged her ſo cloſe, that the Wadd from the Guns ſet her on Fire, and ſhe was burnt in a very ſhort time.*"

From the London Gazette.

Vienna, Sept. 22. The following is the Capitulation of the City of Genoa, Sept. 7. 1746.

Article I. That all the Gates of the City ſhall be deliver'd to the Troops of her Imperial Majeſty, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

II. The Garriſon of the City of Genoa ſhall remain Priſoners of War. The Deſerters, who declare themſelves immediately after the preſent Convention, ſhall be pardon'd; but thoſe who do not diſcover themſelves in-

time, ſhall be hang'd.

III. All the Artillery, Arms, Implements of War, and Ammunition, found in Genoa, ſhall be given up to the Empreſs's Commander of the Artillery; but all Proviſions made for the Subſiſtence of the Troops, in which are comprehended Cloth, Regimentals, and ſuch like Neceſſaries, ſhall be deliver'd to the Imperial Commiſſary.

IV. The Republick ſhall order all her Subjects, Soldiery and Militia, ſo long as this War ſhall ſubſiſt, not to commit any Hoſtility againſt the Empreſs's Troops, nor againſt any of her Allies, or other Perſons depending upon her Imperial Majeſty.

V. Immediately after the ſigning of this Capitulation, free Acceſs ſhall be given to all Engliſh Ships into the Port of Genoa, as well as to thoſe of other Nations, who are Allies or Friends to her Imperial Majeſty.

VI. All the Effects and Moveables belonging to the French, Spaniards and Neapolitans, ſhall be faithfully deliver'd to the Deputy Commiſſary, who ſhall be authorized to receive them, and the Republick ſhall diſcover and give up all the French, Spaniards and Neapolitans, who are in Genoa, or the circumjacent Places.

VII. If the Caſtle of Gavi is not yet in Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Troops, the Republick ſhall immediately diſpatch Orders to the Commander to ſurrender himſelf and the Garriſon priſoners of War to Veldt Marſhal Prince Colomini.

VIII. Free paſſage ſhall be granted at all times, and upon all Occaſions, to the Imperial troops through Genoa, and all other places and fortreſſes belonging to the Republick.

IX. The Doge, with ſix of the principal Senators, ſhall repair, within the ſpace of one month, to implore the Empreſs's clemency, and to beg her Imperial Majeſty's pardon for the faults they have committed.

X. All her Majeſty's officers, as well as thoſe of her allies, who have been made priſoners of War during this War, and all other perſons depending upon her Imperial majeſty and her allies, taken in the Territories of Genoa, ſhall have their Liberty from the day of the ſignature of the preſent convention.

XI. Fifty thouſand ſequins ſhall be inceſſantly paid and divided between her majeſty's troops, independently of the contributions, upon which the Republick will come to an agreement with Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal Colonel Commiſſary Count de Choteck, upon which footing the troops ſhall be obliged to keep good order, and pay for every Thing with ready money.

XII. This proviſional convention ſhall have its force till it ſhall be ſigned or otherwiſe order'd by her majeſty. In the mean time, 4 Senators ſhall be ſent to Milan as hoſtages, and ſhall ſtay there till the court of Vienna will permit them to return. The preſent convention ſhall be ſigned by the Doge and all the Senators, in the name of the Republick, and each of them ſhall ſet his particular ſeal to it.

Fort-William, Sept. 21. There is an Account from the Braes of Locharkeig, that laſt Thurſday, about 12 o'Clock, the Pretender's ſon embarked on board a French ſhip of War, in the ſame Loch in Moydart where he firſt landed, attended by the following Perſons, viz. Macpherſon of Clunie, with others of his Clan; Cameron of Lochiel, Dr. Cameron his Brother, Ludovick Cameron of Tor-Caſtle, Allan Cameron, and Mackdonald of Lochgary, with many others, whoſe Names were not known. Macdonald of Barriſdale was ſaid to have gone on board before the Pretender's ſon got to the ſhips.

London, October 2. We are informed, that juſt before Admiral Leſtock departed from Plymouth, he ordered all the Pilots, and Fiſhermen of that Place on board him, who were well acquainted with the Coaſt of France.

There are ſeveral Pieces of Cannon on board the ſhips under his command, for erecting Batteries, which ſeems to confirm the general Opinion, that the Deſcent was intended on the Iſland of Rhee.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

By a private Letter from London, dated July 10, 1746, we have the following Memorial.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, The humble Memorial of the Agents, Planters, and Merchants, on Behalf of themſelves and others, intereſted in, or trading to Barbados and the Leeward Iſlands:

SHEWETH,

THAT many of your Memorialiſts, as well as others, have received repeated Advices from the ſaid Iſlands, of a great Number of Ships and other Veſſels being taken in their Voyages going to, or coming from, the ſame, by the Privateers belonging to Martineco and Guadaloupe; and particularly we are informed, That Thirty-ſix Britiſh Ships and Veſſels have been taken and carried into the ſaid Iſlands of Martineco and Guadaloupe, in and ſince January laſt, to the 14th of March following; and that during that Space of Time, few or none of the Enemies Veſſels or Privateers have been taken and carried into Barbados, or any of the Leeward Iſlands: Which Misfortunes, by what we can obſerve from our Advices, are owing to the Men of War belonging to thoſe Stations, not being properly employed for the Security and Protection of the Trade to and from the ſame, as by the Abſtracts of ſeveral Letters ready to be produced, appears.

THAT as theſe Loſſes do greatly affect the Revenue of His Majeſty, as well as the Property of His Subjects, both at home and abroad, we conceive we ſhould be wanting in our Duty to Him, as well as to ourſelves and Friends, if we did not lay the ſame before your Lordſhips, and at the ſame time ſubmit, Whether, in order to avoid the like Misfortunes for the future, it will not be neceſſary to have ſome Men of War on each Station, kept conſtantly cruizing to the Windward of the Iſlands thereto belonging, and that others ſhould be kept cruizing near the Enemy's Ports at Martineco and Guadaloupe; which would be a Means not only of ſecuring and protecting the Britiſh Trade and Navigation in thoſe Parts, but would greatly tend to ruin and deſtroy that of the Enemy to their Windward Iſlands, and other Places in America.

WHEREFORE your Memorialiſts do humbly pray, that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to take the Premiſſes into your Conſideration, and to give ſuch Orders to the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships at Barbados and the Leeward Iſlands (for his future Conduct) as may be moſt likely to anſwer the Ends propoſed; and your Memorialiſts do alſo humbly pray, That when any Merchant-ſhips or Veſſels, to the Number of Ten, ſhall be ready to depart for Europe or the Northern Colonies, from either of the ſaid Stations (and Notice thereof ſhall be given thereof by the Maſters to the Perſon in Chief Command of the Ships then at the Station from whence the Merchant Veſſels are to depart) there may be one or more Veſſels of War appointed to convoy them to a certain Latitude, in order to protect them againſt the Danger of the Enemy's Privateers amongſt the Iſlands And your Memorialiſts ſhall ever pray.

The Memorialiſts were received by their Lordſhips with great Civility, heard with Attention, aſſured that the Contents of their Memorial ſhould be complied with, and that they were as much diſpleaſed with the Conduct of the Men of War in the Weſt-Indies as they could be.

We hear there is an Act paſſed laſt Seſſion of Parliament to prevent the Men of War from impreſſing Men in the Britiſh Sugar Colonies; but that His Majeſty's Captains muſt have a Liſt of the Men belonging to every Veſſel from the Cuſtom-Houſe they clear from, as they had the laſt War with France: It extends likewiſe to Privateers.

The Ship Mary, Captain Martin, was ſailed ſome time before Captain Hargrave for this Place; and the Captains Croſthwaite and Redman, both for this Port, ſailed with him.

The Ship Judith, Captain Holland, bound to Barbados with Stores, was to have ſailed at the ſame time, but unluckily ran upon a Rock in Cat-water Harbour, and bilged.

The Brigt Louiſburg, Captain Budden, of this Port, is ſafe arrived at Dover, in his Way to Holland.

By a Paſſenger in the Brigt. Delaware, Capt. Taylor, of this Port, from Jamaica, we are informed, that they left Port-Royal the 15th of September, in Company with the Brigt. Dolphin, Capt. Sewers, of this Place, Capt. Foreſight, in a Boſton Sloop, and Capt. Forbes, in a Ship for London, under Convoy of Capt. Pringle, of 30 Guns, bound to London: That on the 2d of October Capt. Taylor was taken by a Privateer of Cape Francois, who had taken the Boſton Man, and ranſomed him for 2500 Dollars; and ſome Days after the ſame Privater took Capt. Forbes, on board of whom was Capt. Sewers and his People, he being caſt away on the Colleradoes, off of the Weſt End of Cuba, on the 5th. The 11th the Privateer Defiance, of Rhode-Iſland, Capt. Sweet, hove in ſight; upon which the French and Spaniards left the Delaware, and went aſhore on Cuba. The Rhode-Iſlander then took the Command of the Veſſel, and having put Hands and Proviſions on board, order'd her to Rhode-Iſland; but on the 14th Inſt. it blowing hard, and having had no Obſervation for ſome time before, ſhe ſtruck upon the Hen and Chickens, a little to the Southward of Cape Henlopen, and ran aſhore on the Cape. The beſt part of the Cargo, 'tis thought, will be ſaved, but 'tis fear'd the Veſſel will not be got off.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from Jamaica informs us, That the Merlin Snow of War has taken a French Privateer from Leoganne. She and another Privateer was fitted out from that Port, with a Deſign, 'tis ſaid, to take the Merlin; but happening to part at Sea, the Merlin fell in with this one, and took her.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred In.

Sloop Unicorn, Joſeph Doane, from Boſton.
Ship Charming Rebecca, Thomas Stamper, fr. Antigua.

Outward.

Sloop Unicorn, Joſeph Doane, for Boſton.
----- Polly, Benjamin Watkins, for New-York.
Ship Duke of Cumberland, George North, for Jamaica.
Brigt. Recovery, Joſeph Greenway, for Barbados.
Ship Rundle, James Moore, for Londonderry.
Shallop Antigua, Thomas Hogg, for Weſt-Indies.

Cleared.

Sloop Molly, James Hatch, to Boſton.
----- Sally, Benjamin Bailey, to Antigua.
Scooner Two Brothers, Dennis Treffry, to Marblehead.
Brigt. Warren, William Condy, to Jamaica.
----- Carpenter, John Green, to Madeira.
----- John, Thomas Marſhall, to Glaſcow.
-----Cheſterfield, Thomas Coatam, to Barbados.
Ship La Pomone, William Gregg, to Cape-Fear.
---- Hope, Robert Richie, to Corocoa.

Philadelphia, November 27. 1746.

Juſt imported from London, per the Mercury, Charles Hargrave commander, and to be ſold by NORRIS and GRIFFITTS, for caſh, or three months credit;

ENgliſh ſail cloth, No. 3, druggets, tandem hollands, ſmall thread ditto, bag ditto, cambrick ditto, 3 quarters and 7 eights garlicks, 4d, 8d, 10d, and 20-penny nails, bar lead, ſheet lead, ſteel A C No. 3, cutlary ſorted, yarn and worſted, men and womens hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, dyed flannel, and ſtriped ditto, broad cloths, ſuperfine ditto, drab ditto, broad double camblets, boil'd ditto, callimancoes, cambletees, buckrams, womens and womens gloves, broad and narrow worſted damaſks, ſhalloons, fagathies, check ſilk handkerchiefs, roſetta ditto, broad and narrow wig ribbons, cherryderries, oznabrigs, cotton and linnen checks, Iriſh ſheeting, ſingle ſiletias, fine broad lawns, muſlins, Iriſh oznabrigs, callicoes, bandanoes, romals, nillaes, taffaties, dorguerees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 27. 1746.

THERE is at the meadow of Joſeph Wharton, a ſmall dark red cow, with a white ſtreak down her back, alſo ſome white on her belly. The owner is deſired to pay the charges, and take her.

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, November 27. 1746.

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Capt. Charles Hargrave, the following GOODS, to be ſold by PETER TURNER, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, in Market-ſtreet;

BRoadcloths in ſuits, blue duffelds, German ſerge, ſtrouds, camblets, ſhaloons, tammies, duroys, broadcloths in pieces, worſted damaſks, harateens, black broadcloth, blue half thicks, copper tea kettles, bag hollands, gulix hollands, tandem linnen, ſeven-eights garlix, clouting diaper, diaper tablecloths, napkenning diaper, broad and clear lawns, printed callicoes, cotton romals, ginghams, cherryderries, china and bandanno handkerchiefs, nicanees, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, mohair, gilt, and braſs buttons, cloth colour ſilk, narrow worſted quality binding, ravens duck and ſail cloth, Flander's bed tick, and bed bunt, nuns thread, white ſilk tabby, Weſton's ſnuff, vermillion, white lead, red lead, verdigreaſe, diamond-cut chryſtal 'ſcallopt ſalts, ſilver watches, chryſtal buttons ſet in ſilver, large parchments, fine and coarſe Ruſſia linnen, buckrams, womens fans, braſs nos'd chamber bellows, mens and womens white and colour'd gloves and mittens, boys felt hats, 3d, 4d, 8d and 10-penny nails, beſt London ſteel, N.3. ſtock locks, plate bolts, tin plates, gunpowder, ſhot, hat linings, bed quilts, ſprigs, twine, taffaties, perſians, mens and womens ſtockings, ozenbrigs, check linnen, poſt-paper, fine and coarſe boulting cloths.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27. 1746.

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Hargrave from LONDON, and to be ſold by JAMES SCOTT, at his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, the following GOODS, for ready money, or three months credit;

NUNS and bag hollands, garlix, tandems, ſiletias, 'cloths, druggets, German ſerges, rugs, blankets, worſted damaſk, callimanco, ſhalloons, tammies, womens ſhoes, buttons, hair, pewter, china, nails, cutlary, ironmongery, buckrams, check handkerchiefs, threads, ſewing ſilks, pins, needles, ſaltpetre, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, mace, rapee ſnuff, and ſundry other goods.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by Daniel Benezet, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Morris's alley, *for ready money only*;

OZenbrigs, ſail duck, tandems, bag and nuns hollands, ſeven-eights and 3 quarters wide garlix, princes linnen, broad and piſtol lawns, cambricks, ſeven-eights and yard wide clear lawns, ſheeting linnen, brown holland, buckrams, 9 quarters bed ticks, 6 quarters, 5 quarters, yard, 1 eighths, and yard wide muſlins; variety of callicoes and chintzes, blue long cloths, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, broad cloths and ſhalloons, variety of flower'd and plain yard wide ſtuffs, boil'd camblets, cambletees, callimancoes, allapeens, blue ſwanſkins, frizes, peniſtons, fearnothings, and half-thicks, mantuas, black paduaſoys, black, changeable, and cloth colour'd taffaties, black, bluſh, and cloth colour'd ell-wide perſians; bluſh and white half-yard wide ditto, bandanoes, Barcelona and ſoft check ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romals, new-faſhion'd figur'd and plain ribbons, white and colour'd fine narrow worſted bindings, ſilk and worſted ferrets, mens and womens worſted and thread ſtockings, mens and womens white and colour'd glazed and ſhammy gloves, china, nutmegs, cloves and mace, bar lead, ſwan ſhot, gooſe, duck, and pidgeon ſhot, gun flints, ſilk and cotton laces, garterings, tapes and bobbins, braſs and iron candleſticks, pins and needles, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, November 27. 1746.

Office Vice-Admiralty, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all freighters, and perſons concerned, who arrived at Newcaſtle on Delaware, from Ireland, in the ſhip Arundel Galley, which was taken by a Spaniſh privateer, and ranſomed by the commander Matthew Rowan, that the court of vice-admiralty for this province, having decreed, that the monies ſtipulated to be paid for the ſaid ranſom, with the hoſtages, damages, and coſts of ſuit, ſhall be forthwith raiſed from the ſaid ſhip, and the profits accruing to the owners by the voyage, and from the freighters and paſſengers, according to their reſpective intereſts, as far as the ſame will extend. Meſſrs. Willing, Sober, and Coleman, the auditors appointed by the ſaid court to ſettle the average of the ſeveral quotas and proportions which all perſons concerned are to contribute and pay, have appointed to meet at the houſe of John Cleary, the ſign of the Fleece, in Second-ſtreet, in this city, on the ninth day of December next, in order to enter upon the ſaid buſineſs, when and where all perſons concerned, are required to attend, and come prepared to pay their monies, and prevent the trouble and coſts which will enſue upon their default therein.

⊙ *WILLIAM PETERS*, Regiſter.

This is to give Notice,

THAT Daniel Mandus deCaſtro merchant in Lancaſter, intends for Coracoa, by the way of Philadelphia or New-York, with the firſt opportunity: Any perſon that have any demands againſt me, are deſired to ſend them forthwith to my houſe in Lancaſter without any delay, and they ſhall be directly anſwer'd by me

⊙ Daniel Mandus deCaſtro.

Philadelphia, November 27. 1746.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Hutchinſon, deceas'd, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce them in order for payment.

JOHN BURGE, MAH. KIRKBRIDE, } Executors.

⊙

Philadelphia, Nov. 13. 1746.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of LAND in the northern liberties, containing 200 acres and upwards, about 4 miles diſtance from Philadelphia, 2 from Germantown, and 2 from Franckfort; with a large dwelling houſe, garden, out-houſes, orchards and meadows, all in good fence, a conſiderable part well timber'd, and the whole well water'd; with a good conveniency for a mill, contiguous to a good ſtone quarry: To be diſpoſed of either in the whole or in parcels.

A parcel of likely NEGROES, men and women, fit for two or country buſineſs.

Alſo horſes, mares, colts, cows, heifers and calves; with ploughs, harrows, carts, and other plantation implements; with reaſonable credit.

Propoſals will be received by Mr. Robert Meade, near the premiſes, or by the owner

⊙ *JOHN MICHAEL BROWNE.*

Philadelphia, November 27, 1746.

RUN away from Robert Meade, in January 1744-5, two Dutch ſervants, man and wife; the man's name Joannes Harmonius Fretzel, a ſmart lively fellow, with a ſcar under his lower jaw, as it were from an evil. 'Tis ſaid they are ſettled in a place call'd the camp, back of New-York; where he has paſt ſome times for a doctor of phyſick, and ſome times for a preacher. Whoever brings the good couple to ſaid Mead, ſhall have for Reward TEN PISTOLES.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1746.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber Roger Hunt, of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, hath given a bond to one William Hamilton, of Weſt-Marlborough, near Doe Run, and county aforeſaid, for the ſum of Eighty-four Pounds, payable the firſt day of June next enſuing: Theſe are to forwarn any perſon or perſons taking any aſſignment on ſaid bond, for the aforeſaid Hunt will not pay it, it being illegally obtained, and hath no conſideration for ſaid bond. ⊙

Philadelphia, Nov. 27. 1746.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Harris, late of Deptford, in the county of Glouceſter, waterman, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy payment to Solomon Fuſſell, executor, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to law: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, in order for immediate ſatisfaction.

To be ſold, a good brick houſe, three ſtory high, and a kitchen, two ſtory, on the weſt ſide of front-ſtreet, over the draw-bridge, joining to John Inglis, merchant, on the north, and Capt. Hartley on the ſouth, clear of ground-rent, and a good title. Enquire of Solomon Fuſſell. ⊗

Philadelphia, November 27. 1746.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD new Griſtmill, commonly called Kinſey's mill; a dwelling houſe and biſket houſe; and four acres good meadow land, near Germantown. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Chriſtian Kinſey, living on the premiſſes, and be informed of the conditions of ſale. ⊗

Philadelphia, Nov. 27. 1746.

To be SOLD,

A Likely ſervant Lad, has four years to ſerve; and a negro wench, both about 18 or 20 years of age, and uſed to country work. Enquire of Abraham Shelley, keeper of the work-houſe, in Philadelphia. ⊗

Philadelphia, November 20.

ABſconded from his bail, in B county, one William White, a little ſhort very much pock-marked, between 40 and 50 years pretends to be a tinker: He rid a likely black horſe a blaze down his face, and a trimm'd mane, white feet. Whoever apprehends the ſaid White brings him to David Wilſon, in Southampton, county, or to Newtown goal, or the neareſt goal taken up, and give ſpeedy notice thereof to Wilſon, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, paid by

DAVID WILSO

RUN away the 30th of October from Samuel Atkinſon, of Cheſter tow Burlington county, a ſervant man, named M Clarke, about 40 years of age, middle ſtature complexion, and black eye-brows; has a cut on th part of one of his legs, a little above the ſhoe. when he went away, a light colour'd cloth coat cape to it, much dirtied and daub'd with tar, d lour'd ſea cloth jacket, and a blue cloth jacket, ſleeves, new felt hat, ſtriped woolen cap, two cloth breeches, blue grey yarn ſtockings, and goo ty'd with ſtrings. He has much of the brogue tongue. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, *Thirty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges,

SAMUEL ATKINS

To be SOLD by publick vendue (purſuant to of orphan's court for the city and county of P phia) on the ſecond day of December next, at 3 in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Bre the ſign of the hen and chickens in Cheſtnut Philadelphia, by Mary Lacey, widow and admi of Thomas Lacey, deceaſed;

A LOT of Ground, ſituate o north ſide of Pewter-Platter-Alley, in city, containing in front 14 feet, and backwards with a dwelling houſe thereon, in the occupatio Widow Moore, ſubject to a ground rent of £. 1 forever.

And another lot in the ſaid alley, containing 25 feet, and in depth 31 feet, with an old houſe or ſhed thereon, now in the occupation o Philatoung, clear of ground-rent.

N. B. The premiſſes are part of the eſtate of Thomas Lacey, and a good title will be made t fee ſimple by his ſaid widow, who will give an that applies to her ſatisfaction as to the title, &c

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Philadelphia, November 20.

ALL Sorts of Deeds and Convey carefully drawn, by THOMAS HOPKIN Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 27.

To be lett or ſold on reaſonable terms,

POOL Forge, ſituate on Manatawny creek, wards of 800 acres of land thereto belonging. is almoſt new, in good order, and is eſteem'd beſt in this province. Enquire of Thomas Hopk

N. B. A manager is wanted for the ſaid forge.

Philadelphia, November 20.

WHereas Charles Pope, of Duck Hundred, Kent County, forbid, by th all perſons giving his wife Anne any credit o count; This ſerves therefore to diſannul the ſa to deſire that ſhe may be truſted, as formerly name. ⊗ *Charles*

Philadelphia, November 27.

WHereas timely notice has been give lickly, to all perſons indebted to th John Leech, late of this City, deceaſed, to pay ſpective debts; this is therefore to inform thoſe t not paid, that the executors are obliged (in or juſtice to the creditors) to endeavour to recover th law; which they will certainly do, in a very ſh

And all perſons that have contracted debts o widow Leech, are deſired to pay off the ſame dire intending to keep no books.

LOST from the ſhallop Happ turn, David Marſhall maſter, about 6 we at Newcaſtle, a BOAT. Whoever gives n her to Thomas James, at the coffee-houſe, Phila er to George Monroe, at Newcaſtle, ſhall ha Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

⊕ *DAVID MARSHA*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer of for a Year's Gazette, or more, are d make Payment.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the NE PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.